

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

By W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1874.

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Constitution and Sun.

ATLANTA, APRIL 26, 1874.

ATLANTA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Coody and Crocker Manufacturers.
G. W. JAMES, WHITEHALL STREET.

Wholesale Hardware.
McADAMS & CO., 111 WHITEHALL ST.

Produce and Commission Merchants.
J. J. LEE, No. 28 DECATUR STREET.

Wholesale Dealer in Eggs, Fruit and Fish.
McADAMS & CO., 111 WHITEHALL ST.

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McADAMS & CO., 111 WHITEHALL ST.

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R. F. MOORE, President, cor. R. O. and A. A.

Liquors, Champagne, Cider, &c.
T. P. GRAY, 12 ALABAMA ST., Near U. S. Depot.

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F. M. RICHARDSON, 21 WHITEHALL STREET.

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DYKMAN, No. 42 Peachtree St., Improved goods only.

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Law Office.
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Carriage Manufactory.
J. J. FORD, CORNER PEARSON AND LINE STREETS.

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JAMES LOCHREY, Butler Street.

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CREMATION IN A NEW FORM.

A Man Phrased into an Iron Furnace.

The Scranton (Pa.) Republican says: Shortly before 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, the men working on the night shift at the blast furnace of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company were horrified by one of the most shocking cases of self-destruction that has ever occurred in this city. The victim of the suicide was a young man named Theodore, who, while enjoying a short respite from his labors, took advantage of their temporary absence and plunged into the seething furnace, which at the time was at a white heat. His cries attracted the attention of one of the workmen named Duffy, who, together with his companions, ran to the furnace and looked down, only to see Theodore gyrating amid the liquid fire, and waving his hands and feet in the most intense agony. A long handled shovel was lowered to him, but he was unconscious of its presence. One of the men ran immediately and stopped the blast, but human aid was of no avail to save the unfortunate man in the furnace, and he was dragged up as quickly as possible by means of a large hook, a charred, disfigured, and unrecognizable mass. He could not have been in the furnace above a few minutes, as his first shriek cry was heard by the workmen who hastened to his assistance, but the intense heat of the place was sufficient to destroy life if it had been there more than a second. Marone was a native of Pomeran, East Prussia, where his father occupied a position as professor in one of the gymnasiums or schools of the place, of which Theodore was also employed as a teacher. He was subsequently engaged in the war that occurred in 1866 between Prussia and Austria, and emigrated to this country about four years ago.

Legend of Pensacola.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) News.]

At the recent sale of town lots in the city of Pensacola by the United States Marshal, the prices obtained in cash, were remarkably high, as compared with sales made some years since. There were a number of improved and unimproved lots sold, and the total realized in cash was \$12,295. This is encouraging to property owners of Pensacola, and we predict for that much neglected city a more prosperous career for the future than ever before. There is a legend connected with this city which has been revived since the above sale, and runs pretty much as follows: It is said that long years ago—nearly a hundred—an old and crazed Jesuit priest lived at Pensacola, and in wandering through the streets he had a way of carrying his arms full of bricks. The little boys on meeting him, would commence tantalizing and jeering at the unfortunate man, and conclude with asking him to bless them. At this the old priest would suddenly drop his bricks, frequently mashing his toes, and spreading out his hands call down a blessing upon the rude boys. At last he appeared to understand that they were making fun of him, and one day, after having dropped the bricks on his toes, he in a passion stamped the earth and cursed it, and said that that ground should be of no value to any one, nor produce anything for a hundred years.

This is said to have occurred over ninety years ago, and those who have ever been in that city and looked upon its barren and sandy desolation, and the little value attached to real estate will have some ground for believing this legend. Anyway, it is now said, since the sale of last week, and the high prices obtained for the very ground upon which the Priest's curses rest, that in a few more years lots in Pensacola will advance in price, and she will at once take her place of right, to a front rank as a first-class commercial emporium. It is supposed by some that prices will gradually advance as the one hundred years draw nearer to a close, and after that time all will be well for Pensacola.

"ROME WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY."

BY ALLEGORY.

The boy who does a stroke and slops
Will be a great man yet;
The little streams of hard and rich
That make the day the day.

Not all at once the morning streams,
The little streams of hard and rich
That make the day the day.

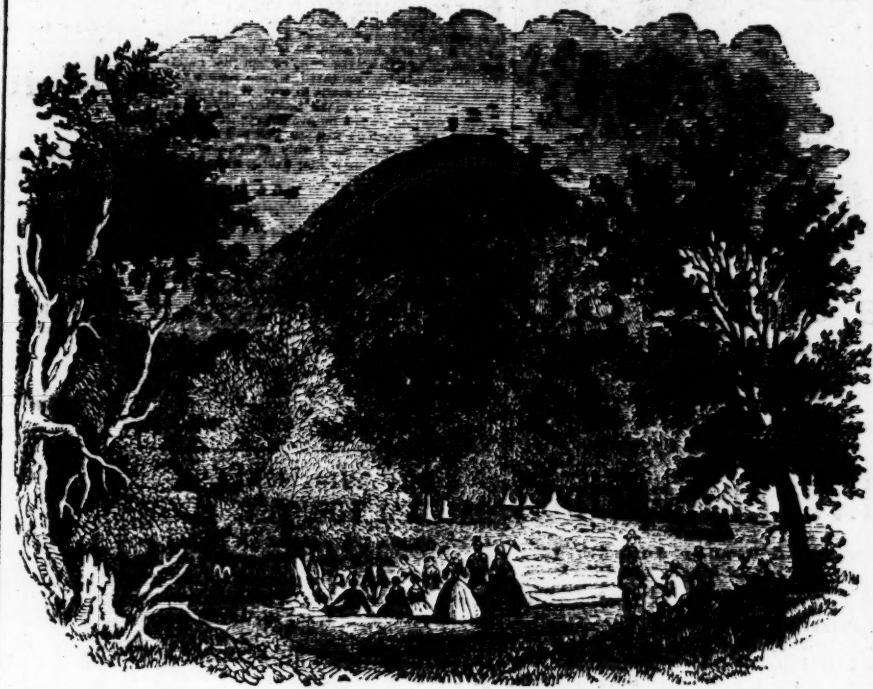
Not from the crowd-drift May awake
In a day, the great and rich;
Spring's whole bright future takes
To make her queen of Queens.

Upon the orchard rain must fall,
And ask from the earth to root,
And by some bloom and fade withal,
Before the fruit is fruit.

The farmer needs must sow and till,
And wait the wheat's growth;
Then come, and reap and go to mill,
Before the bread is bread.

Swift birds may get the early start,
But up to fall the din,
It is the patient budger that
That makes the winter win.

Make like your motto, then, at start,
'I will help to sow the way,
And ready up both hand and heart—
'Home wasn't built in a day!'



Stone Mountain, Ga.
On the Georgia Railroad, 16 Miles from Atlanta.

BAPTIST CONVENTION AT AMERICUS.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING FOR MERCER UNIVERSITY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

[Special to The Atlanta Constitution.]
AMERICUS, GA., April 25.
Baptist State Convention assembled here on the 23d. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Gwaltney of Rome. One hundred and sixty delegates present.

Representatives from Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky and Texas in attendance.

Forty-six hundred and fifty dollars raised for the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Prosperous reports were received from Mercer University, Crawford and Mercer High Schools.

Lumense and enthusiastic meeting held to-night in behalf of Mercer University. Convention is afterwards to attend decoration of Confederate graves. The address of Dr. Skinner was able and touching. Many distinguished divines present. Convention will adjourn probably on Monday.

WATER DEMON.

THE CRY OF UTTER DESPAIR.

THE GOVERNMENT ISSUES RATIONS.

THOUSANDS DROWNED OUT.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]
MONROE, April 25.—There are no crops to speak of, and no five days' work has been done along the river for four weeks. In the hills the land is washed badly, and what is seen done to-day, he crop has been utterly thrown away. What the people are to do God alone knows. Signed,
Geo. W. McCrone,
Editor Quilchita Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Three thousand dollar has been subscribed to for the river-river sufferers.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Secretary of War in a communication to the House today says that no military stores can be spared from the military stations on the lower Mississippi. After a verbal conference between the President and Secretary of War, the Secretary of War directed to prepare 500,000 rations of meat flour, and beans. These rations will last 20,000 persons for 20 days. The Secretary of War asks \$90,000 for these rations from Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Details from the floor of the Lower Mississippi, show the situation to be appalling. Ninety-three of the richest cotton producing parishes, are flooded, and 27,000 people needing relief from starvation.

WEATHER.

CLEAR WEATHER FOR GEORGIA.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States very generally clear weather, and western southern winds.

For Tennessee and the lower Ohio Valley southwest to northwest winds and clear weather.

The Mississippi from Cairo to Vicksburg will continue to rise slowly, and the Ohio at Pittsburgh will rise.

Cautious signals continue at Wilmington, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Peake's Beach Atlantic City Beach, Long Branch and Sandy Hook.

New York, April 25.—Southern bound steamers have all returned to the harbor in consequence of a severe northeast storm.

SAVANNAH, April 25.—Arrived—Huntsville and schooner Elmore.

Cleared—Wyoming, America and San Jacinto.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—Arrived—C. T. Webb, Georgia, F. E. Halleck, Frank and Emily.

Cleared—Else and Christ.

MRS. RICHARDS, who resided near Talbotton, died last Saturday.

Mrs. Heron, residing near Scruggs's mill, about five miles from Summerville, died on Tuesday evening of consumption.

WIRE SPARKLES. HIGH WATERS AT ROME.

RAILROAD STRIKE ON THE SHORT LINE.

A SALT LAKE TRAGEDY.

[Special to The Atlanta Constitution.]
ROME, GA., April 25, 1874.
The rivers are very high. The water is now within three feet of the streets, and has been out of the banks for some days, and the damage to crops is immense, especially along the line, the water being on them so long. It is hoped the water will not come into town, though it is still rising. It has cleared off cold at 2 p. m. If it keeps clear, cotton will be all right up here, if planted in May.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE ARKANSAS.

CREMATION OF SIX HORSES.

AN AMERICAN DUEL IN EUROPE.

BANKING AND OTHER MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]
BALTIMORE, April 25.—Six fine horses were burned in Macdon's livery stable in Franklin, near Howard.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The section hands and bridge men on the short line to Louisville have struck. The water tanks tapped, and some burned. No freight trains are moving. The strikers seem determined to enforce their terms.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Judge Lochrane of Georgia, is here.

LIBERTY HILL, PEEK CO., GA., April 23, 1874.

Editors Constitution: I have been a subscriber to your very valuable paper about six months, and among your many correspondents in all sections of the country, we should not be entirely left out.

THE FARMERS AND THE WEATHER.

We have had and are still having very rainy and disagreeable weather, which is discouraging to the farmer, especially at this season of the year. The farmers are favored with good seasons this year, we will no longer have our smoke-houses and corn cribs in the far west, but having plenty of provisions of all kinds at home, will cry out as our motto for another year—"no more liens, no more bonds."

The wheat crop is very promising and the area larger than I have seen sowed at any time since the war. If no disaster befalls it, we may depend upon having a bountiful supply of wheat. The fruit crop is full, and I guess from this time on not much danger of being nipped by cold.

There has been a great decrease in the sale of commercial fertilizers in comparison with last year, and much more than usual put in under the corn crop.

The negro as a laborer is doing well, and seems to have realized, as well as the white farmers, that it is all-important to raise a plenty of grub at home.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

are on the increase and seem to be flourishing. Our section is well dotted with their granges.

Pike Superior Court adjourned last week, and from what I can learn, Judge Hall played havoc among the law breakers of our county. A negro man—name unknown—was sentenced to hang some time in May next. One negro woman was sent to the penitentiary for life.

The appointment of Judge Hall as Judge of the First Circuit was a wise choice of Governor Smith. He sustains himself well as a Judge, dealing out justice with an impartial hand.

I am glad to know that Georgia's gifted son, Gen. Gordon, has made himself felt in Congress, and has proved to his fellow countrymen that he possesses qualities requisite for a statesman as well as a soldier. Nothing in that line would please me more than to see him brought out as our next Vice-President. All honor to the gallant Gordon. More anon.

WASHINGTON.

The four-legged chicken has been resurrected in Washington, and is now on exhibition at the Gazette office. The editor has it in alcohol, and contemplates coming to Atlanta with a five cent show. The Washingtonians will celebrate the first of May by a big festival. —Gazette.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

SUBMERGED MONROE.

BUSINESS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE THREE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

HIGHER THAN EVER KNOWN BEFORE.

SIX DAYS MAIL DUE.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

NO TRAINS FROM NEW ORLEANS TO-DAY.

BOSTON SENDS SOME RELIEF TO LOUISIANA.

THE NEWS APPALLING.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

MONROE, LA., April 25—6 p. m.—It is impossible to give an idea of the extent of the overflow here. The water is higher than ever known before. The town is an island, two and a half miles long by half a mile wide, from which there is no exit except by boats or swimming. From the crossing of Railroad and Desoto streets and back is one wide sea. Boats come and go from Oakley. The people are living in the rear of Boardwalk, and all the vacant houses have been taken, and several families are living in the Court-house. Business is almost completely suspended, but the houses are open. Fully 1,000 people have no rations for three days, no money to buy with. Stock of every description are gathered in town and are starving. Desoto street and almost all the plantations are under water.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The Jackson Railroad is flooded, the bridges washed away, etc.

Near Amite, on the Mobile Railroad, the bridge over the Pearl river was washed away, and a portion of the West Pascagoula bridge gone.

There has been no trains to day by either route.

A rain storm prevailed here this morning. The wind was blowing half a gale from the northwest.

Six days Northern, Eastern and Western mails are now due.

The steamer Great Republic is due here tomorrow with 69 packages of mail matter.

Boston, April 24.—Mayor Cobb to-day authorized the Mayor of New Orleans to draw the second ten thousand dollars contribution.

THE NABOBS.

THEY REPORT THEIR INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

MONEY BAGS COMFORTING EMPTY POCKETS.

"THE GOOD NAME OF THE COUNTRY."

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—At a meeting today of the Committee who bore the anti-slavery petition to the President, the following report was adopted:

In returning from their mission the Committee deem it proper to report to those who sent them what occurred at the interview with the President. It is but just to the President to say that he most promptly accorded the Committee's hearing, and received them with that courtesy which they had a right to expect as representatives of the influential part of this community. Despite the exaggeration to the contrary, a free expression of our views was permitted, and we were favored with an expression of the views of the President, as correctly published by the Associated Press. The Committee desired to congratulate the country at large that in vetoing the currency bill recently passed by Congress the President has acted in harmony with the wishes of all who value the good name of the country, for it would have been a lamentable thing if the States, corporations and individuals, when prompted to repudiation by exigencies of necessity, could have pointed to the bad example of the United States. Justification of their own dishonorable course, in view of the exceeding importance of the public act, we feel that the President is entitled to the most sincere admiration and gratitude for his fidelity to the cause of truth and justice when beset by so many adverse influences.

ELBERTON.

It is thought that under the working of the act for a correct assessment of property, passed by the last Legislature, the returns of the Tax Receiver of this county will be increased from 25 to 35 per cent. A thing that bears a faint resemblance to a gold mine has been discovered in Elberton county. The erection of a steam cotton gin, and several factories are being canvassed in the county. —Gazette.

MACON.

The Macon Volunteers celebrated their forty-ninth anniversary by a parade and target practice on Thursday. The weather was bad during a portion of the day, but a very large crowd was in attendance. The target practice occupied two hours. The prize was won by Mr. C. C. Gifford whose average in three shots was 418 inches. The festivities terminated with a ball. A horse belonging to Mr. Rufus McMillan, and an ox belonging to Fred El Land, both of Twiggs county, were killed by the lightning Wednesday morning.

Mr. A. N. Nisbet, of Macon, had his horse drowned in Walnut Creek on Wednesday, and narrowly escaped drowning himself. He was making an attempt to cross in his buggy when the horse stumbled and fell. —Telegraph and Messenger.

WASHINGTON.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK REPORTS TO BE BADLY MANAGED.

DISCONTINUANCE OF NON-PAYING BRANCHES RECOMMENDED TO CONGRESS.

[Special to Atlanta Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1874.

The sub-committee of the House Finance Committee, which has been engaged for some time past in the investigation of the Freedman's Bank and branches, have prepared their report. They recommend

CLOSING NON-PAYING BRANCHES, including the Atlanta branch, and leave it optional with trustees whether to close the bank here. The bank examiner, Meigs, report on the Freedman's Bank shows it to be badly managed and unable to meet demands upon it dollar for dollar.

TOMMY HADUC.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.

The crowd at the Fair last evening was very large, and considerable money realized. Many young people were in the number who promenade, and enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The handsome car curtains were won by Mrs. Joe Thompson. They are very beautiful, being elaborately trimmed with tinsel lace, and of a unique style. The presentation, each was made by Colonel Avery, and responded to in behalf of Mrs. Thompson, by Mr. Walpole.

The policemen's badge of gold, and handsomely engraved, was won by Uncle James O. Harty. A bag attempt was made to get a speech out of the winner, but it fell through.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the evening was the presentation of a superb gold chain and locket to Miss Ellen Fitzgerald. The present, which was made by a number of her young friends took the young lady completely by surprise. The presentation and was made by Mr. O. H. Jones, and appropriately responded to by Col. Thomas Bowden, of Key West, Florida.

A number of beautiful articles were raffled off, but on account of the crowd it was impossible to ascertain the winners.

The Fair will remain open through Wednesday evening. The interest is unabated, and it will be crowded to the last.

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

It is a pleasure to learn that the establishment of a factory in our city assumes a more definite shape.

The riches of a State do not absolutely depend on the quantity of money it possesses, but on the extent and productiveness of its lands, the number and industry of its inhabitants, its means of intercourse, its climate, health and the plenty and relative value of its natural products, the abundance or scarcity of those commodities it really rich or poor. Is Georgia deficient in these things, or is there a want of genius, or energy, or skill, or even capital among us? The cost, gold, iron, lead, silver, timber, coal, cotton and climate of the State are elements which could be hereditary alchemy of philosophers by which she could turn everything into gold; one of them would be wrought, for these things could be made her present poverty into a power which would enable her to conquer the world. Under the present state of affairs she should manufacture the principal articles now required for the necessities, the comfort and the luxury of her people.

Too much money has been, and is going out of the State to Northern and Western States, and for the day and night, better and cheaper, two men money goes West for bacon and pork, horses, hogs, and mules; too much goes elsewhere for shoes, hats, brooms, books, nails, buckets, pins, ax handles, umbrellas, shoe pegs, tooth picks, iron, leather, machinery, furniture, agricultural implements, fruit, etc., etc., etc., and more. Under the present state of affairs she should manufacture the principal articles now required for the necessities, the comfort and the luxury of her people.

To procure the above articles a sufficient quantity leaves as annually, which is ample to develop her resources, and to enable her to compete with the South on the shores of wealth within our own State.

The skill of the ingenious should be employed as a means, as well as the labor of the diligent, and the capital of enterprise; then the industry of Georgia would prosper, or at least it would be consolidated; and the tide of property would cover her soil, and her balance sheet would be augmented and extended. If the money that is annually sent from the State, is dammed up as it should be, within our borders, and spent here, Georgia's whole system would be revived, and its every pore would feel a vivifying influence. The arts would prosper, manufactures would spring up, agriculture would rear its drooping head, commerce would expand; and the whole would be a scene of unexampled prosperity.

The cotton acre, grown mostly in the South, has covered the bleak hills of New England, in despite of her rugged soil, and cold climate, with marble mansions. The raw material has done much for England, affording an advantageous field for the accumulation and employment of millions and millions of capital, and of thousands upon thousands of workmen.

There is no better point for a cotton manufactory than Atlanta. We have the raw material growing in sight of the city, and as a matter of course, it can be transported at the least cost than the South pays for it. We also have it in a better condition. Here a factory can purchase cotton that has never been compressed, often not baled; not despatched in rain, rolled in the mud of wharves, bleached or rotted by exposure, consequently we could make stronger and more durable fabrics than can be made abroad.

May a factory soon be working in our city. It will aid in consuming the raw material, now perishing in superabundance, and will improve agriculture in various ways. A large number of our unemployed and inefficiently compensated population would be converted into active and intelligent workmen. It will lessen crime among us, for it is a man or woman oppressed by want, is prepared for evil, the idler is prone to wickedness, while labor of industry does not leave leisure for executing mischief. The condition of many will be improved by obtaining work and enjoying, for all know the wide opportunity which every man enjoys to improve his condition; naturally disposed to a moral man. A manufactory will afford certain assistance to many of our indigent poor. They will be better clothed, better fed and better housed. It will have a tendency to elevate the social character and to favor the religious culture.

The value of city property would be increased. Capital would be created; some of our population would be rescued from idleness, and our country would be afforded our own manufactures.

It is hoped that the factory will soon be in operation—this with our public schools, elegant temples of trade, beautiful houses of worship, our well-shaded streets, our parks, our fine churches, and our fine streets, railways, all indicate that we are to have a large, prosperous and happy city.

Ing too
Texan's
car and

Black upper 40455.

Black upper 40455.

VICTOR HUGO STURM.

Further developments in the case of that much married man—Mr. Sturm.

Correspondence of the Constitution.

MAISON, Ga., April 21, 1874.

The revelations in the *Courier-Journal*, of the 16th, ventilating the past history of Victor Hugo Sturm, were read here with no small interest. So far as we can get a public opinion is that he is in a very unfavorable light, and the reputation of the lady whom he has married demands that he furnish proof conclusive that he was legally divorced, as he says he was. It is believed that he cannot do this, and that he is about to prosecute the press which published the card of Mrs. Sturm as bluster. Something more than this is wanted from the man now charged with living in adultery with a negro, extorting money from his wife and with bigamy.

Messrs. Nibbs, Bacon and Hines, of Macon, have been retained by Mr. Sturm to prosecute her alleged recalcitrant husband. They have received many letters from her, and she still asserts that if Sturm obtained a divorce it was wholly without her knowledge or consent. When last heard from he was in Charleston, from where he wrote he would be in Macon in a few days.

STURM MAKES A SENSATION.

The first time Sturm is remembered to have been in Macon was about the beginning of last October, as the duly accredited agent of Barkhouse & Brothers, the well-known liquor dealers of Louisville. The most extraordinary preparations were then being made for the great State Fair, which would commence on the 27th of that month. He made a proposition to Messrs. Greer, Lake & Co., fancy grocers, of Macon, to make a grand display of the goods of both houses in the left division of Floral Hall. It was accepted, and the Colonel obtained a carte blanche to fix up the display to suit his own taste. The fair was a success, but hardly any corner exhibited more taste, brilliancy, excellence, or attractive more efficiently than that under the immediate control of his whisky, brandy and wines were none the worse for being incased in silver-headed barrels, labeled with letters of gold. After it was over there was a private reception up town, at which the toasts were washed down with "golden" wine, and the evening was a wedding feast. All hands agreeing that Barkhouse & Brothers had made a grand display, specially their Colonel.

HE MEETS MRS. CASTLE.

It was while presiding over the jewel of the left wing of Georgia's coronet that the sparkling brilliancy of one of Georgia's social diamonds flashed over the display, and melted the poor heart of the Colonel as quickly as snow in the glance of the sunlight. It was a case of second love at first sight. The trouble was, each had a family already. Sturm a wife and two children in Knoxville, and Mrs. Castle a husband and three children in Macon. But the matter was of obtaining divorces in any other State than the old fogey ones is now such an easy matter that these obstacles were regarded as mere trifles. It is supposed that it was at this time, November, that Sturm commenced negotiations with his wife, asking her to accompany him by getting a divorce and giving her the grounds on which she might proceed.

MRS. CASTLE'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Soon afterwards, on the 10th of December or the latter part of November, they both disappeared from Macon—Mrs. C. going to New York. Dr. Castle also left the city and went to Grifolia, where he had a sister residing. While there he suddenly died. The night of his death he was in the family room until 10 o'clock, and then retired. When the servant entered his chamber next morning, he was found cold and lifeless on his bed. Whether a doctor's request was held in not known, but it was the opinion of the physician who looked at the body, but who made no post-mortem examination, that he died of heart disease or some other sudden malady. Many people believe that he committed suicide. His body was brought to Macon and buried in Rose Hill cemetery with Masonic honors.

THE POOR MAN'S MARRIAGE.

Sturm and Mrs. C. were immediately returned to Macon, and in a few days Sturm again left, perhaps traveling for his house and perhaps prosecuting a suit for a divorce. Returning again and assuring Mrs. C. that he had obtained it, it was then agreed that the marriage should be held at once. The Rev. B. Johnson, pastor of the Baptist Church, was called to perform the ceremony, but that gentleman refused on the ground that he did not care to marry a divorced man. It is not clear that Mr. J. was altogether satisfied that he had any divorce at all. Anyhow a duly authenticated document of that kind was not produced, and the Rev. J. C. Brannon, pastor of the Mulberry Street Methodist Church, who, supposing everything was all right, went forward and duly performed the ceremony. So soon as the bridal ring was placed upon the finger, the happy couple left for Richmond, Va., where they were overtaken by papers containing the first card of Mrs. Sturm, for whom a great deal of sympathy is expressed in all Georgia, every one believing that her husband had treated her most wrongfully. It is thought that the lady, who had married a man of whom she knew comparatively nothing, and who she must have known, had a wife and two living children at the time they first met.

As Mrs. Sturm has fully determined to prosecute her recalcitrant husband, the whole matter will no doubt be brought before the Macon courts for a full and complete investigation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs and throat, Dr. Schenck's Catarrh Remedy, Dr. Schenck's Sore Throat Remedy, and Dr. Schenck's Cough Remedy, are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Obstacles to Marriage.—Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Error and Abuse in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the LADIES—Send your magazines and music to the Constitution bindery.

ICE CREAM AT THOMPSON'S.

On and after this date, Families, Wedding, and Picnic parties supplied at short notice. April 13, 1874—d84w1t

S. B. SPANGLER'S Law office, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Prompt attention given to all law matters. mar29—d1t

CARRY THE NEWS.

Being necessarily compelled to raise money to meet pressing liabilities, I will, for the next thirty days, offer for sale my entire stock of Mens' and Boys' Hats, regardless of cost. As I am determined to close out, if low prices will do it, merchants as well as consumers will find it to their interest to come and see me. Bargains never before offered in this city can now be had.

J. M. HOLBROOK, 37 Whitehall street. apr19—d8t

Just received, some New Styles of French Suits.

M. & J. HIRSH, Merchant Tailors. apr19—d1t

CHILDREN'S All-Wool Suits from \$5 up, at O K Clothing Store, 32 Whitehall street. apr17—d1t

For Business, Holiday or Dress purposes, All Grades, New Styles, Low Prices.

Our stock comprises the latest novelties of the Season.

M. & J. HIRSH, 50 Whitehall street. apr19—d1t

To the LAWYERS—Send your law books to the Constitution bindery. mar2—d1t

Post's EXTRACT is recommended for many complaints, but experience and constant use for 25 years serve to show its range and power. Try it once!

USE DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder if you Relish Light, sweet and wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Pastry, etc. Your grocer sells it. apr21—d4w1w

Books BOUND at the Constitution office. mar2—d1t

Reading Notices.

RACHEL'S HAIR DYE.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly natural, reliable and instantaneous; no discoloration, no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid, black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful, does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York. oct4—d1v

SPECIAL NOTICE

Physicians and Apothecaries.

INASMUCH AS THERE ARE NUMBERS OF Physicians and Druggists throughout the State, who are ignorant of the laws of Georgia, relating to the practice of medicine and sale of drugs, hereby submitting themselves to prosecution, the Board of Physicians and Apothecaries, in pursuance of the provisions of the Georgia Code, Chapter 1, Section 1, do hereby give notice, that any person who is guilty of the offense of practicing medicine without a license, or of selling drugs without a license, will be prosecuted by the Board of Physicians and Apothecaries, and will be liable to a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500, and to imprisonment for not less than 30 days, nor more than 60 days.

ALL other practitioners are required to obtain a license from the Board of Physicians, which will be given to any person who is qualified to practice medicine, and who is a resident of the State of Georgia, and who is a member of one of the medical societies of the State.

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DISTRIBUTIONS.

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GIFT ENTERPRISE

THE ONLY RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY.

\$50,000 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

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F. C. FOSTER, Adm'r of ANN S. SHEPHERD, deceased, vs. SUSAN W. BARK, et al., Heirs at Law of ANN S. SHEPHERD, deceased.

ILL FOR RELIEF AND DIRECTIONS IN MOR-

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DAILY CONSTITUTION.

Largest City, County and State Circulation

DEFIES REPUTATION.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decision of the Supreme Court is furnished to *The Constitution* by its Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous communications, and we do not publish them. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake to return or preserve.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:
T. M. ACTON. J. W. ANDERSON.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, April 26, 1874.

BREVITIES.

A new drama of the "sensational" type is announced, entitled "The Lost Louisiana, or the Nineteen Bricks."

During the present year eighteen States will elect Governors; thirty-five Congressmen, and twenty-five U. S. Senators.

Just to show that he hasn't forgotten her, the Czar has sent the Duchess of Edinburgh a set of Russian foxskins worth \$30,000.

She tied the halter to her waist, and led the cow to water; the brute took fright and gave a twist—"My daughter! oh, my daughter!"

The Pope has received Easter gifts valued at \$15,000 from serving maids in Great Britain.

Mr. Robert Bonner last week rejected an offer of one hundred thousand dollars in gold for his horse Dexter.

The Duchess of Lancaster, who is better known as Queen Victoria, received last year from her quack the substantial income of \$300,000. In 1847, this property brought her about \$150,000.

A crusty old Bachelor says that "love is a wretched business, consisting of a little sighing, a little crying, a little 'dying,' and a deal of lying."

A bed quilt containing 10,993 pieces has just been achieved by Mrs. Arneson Coe, of Island Pond, Vermont; and the lady would like to hear of a more numerous quilt than that.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has sent a sum of money for the relief of the wounded in the Spanish civil war, and requested that it may be used indiscriminately for the sufferers, whether Carlist or Republican.

The New York Sun expresses the opinion that Sanford E. Church, for Governor, and Frederick A. Cook, for Lieutenant Governor, is "a ticket that would win."

Rev. Dr. Fulton, says the late Elder Knapp hated the devil. He believed in him as a dancing master; sometimes in the form of an Universalist minister, sometimes in the form of an editor.

A monster gun is to be constructed at the Woolwich arsenal in England. It will weigh eighty-one tons, and be sixteen inches in diameter. The great coil for this cannon will be wound early in May by the great steam hammer of the arsenal.

Two daughters of old Ethan Allen are reported to have manifested extraordinary piety in ascending Mount Washington on the 24th of last February—a very cold day. Daughters of Ethan Allen? How old are they?

Bridal wreaths of late years have grown smaller and smaller and beautifully less, and now the bride of the period thinks she is doing well to insert a couple of orange blossoms amid her tresses.

The Secretary of War sent to the House yesterday a communication enclosing a letter from the President of the Argentine Republic, requesting that four or six young men of that country, graduates of its military school, may be permitted to enter the Military Academy at West Point at the expense of the Argentine Government. The papers were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Referring to the statement, now going the rounds, that Seth Green proposes to stock Rondout Bay, Lake Erie, with gold fish, which he says are good eating, the German-town Telegraph observes: "We should say that the gold fish will not be regarded as edible by anybody who can get any other fish. They have an unnatural sweet taste, not unlike the smelt, but lacking the flavor of the smelt, and rendering them quite inedible. We have not tasted one for thirty years, but that taste was sufficient to deter another since that time."

There is some one in the New York Legislature who is possessed of a tender solicitude for the feet and legs and general hygiene of the women. A bill is before that body which provides that:

"From and after the first day of June next it shall not be lawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, sale or use of any kind of machine or machinery to be operated by females, to place or use upon any such machine or machinery any crank treadle by which such machine or machinery is intended to be operated by the foot or feet of said female operative or working woman; nor shall it be lawful for any manufacturer or employer to use or cause to be used within his factory or elsewhere any such machine by any female operative or working woman within his employ."

Left over.

The crowded state of our columns, caused by a regular inundation of new advertisements, special and other telegrams, compels the leaving out of much matter.

Minnie Moreland will appear in our next issue.

We do not wish to be understood as at all objecting to the advertisement inundation. That is very different from the other inundation of which our telegraphic accounts tell so sad a story.

To-morrow will be devoted to eulogies on the late Senator Sumner, in Congress. Boutwell, Anthony, Fenton, Thurman, Schurz and Stevenson will speak in the Senate. The announcement of the Senator's death will be made in the House by Mr. E. R. Hoar, who will be followed by Dawes, Butler, Kelley, Lamar, Potter, Nesmith, and others.

Millions of earnest hearts will watch the decisions of the coming meeting. It represents a membership alone of nearly a million. It will have grave questions to dispose of, but all have confidence in the representative men who will go up, this week, to the great council on the banks of the Ohio.

The Southern Deluge.

The present inundation is the most calamitous in the history of the country. It is a national disaster beside which even the Chicago and Boston fires are a part of their dreadful significance. The destruction of property is very great, and the damage to the coming crop is even greater, especially to the country at large. Far more families have been rendered homeless, destitute and helpless, than by both of the great city fires. Whole counties in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, the fairest and most fertile on the continent, are under water and abandoned. The crops are irretrievably ruined, and the fugitive tillers of the soil, most of whom were under the harrow before the rains came, are in a pitiable condition. Some of them are actually starving. In describing the condition of affairs, the Memphis Appeal says: "Cattle and hogs and horses and mules—even barnyard fowls—all have died of hunger or been drowned; crops cannot be produced; myriads of negroes that had been gathered in countless numbers from the South States, seek every possible means of exit from their former paradise. Starving, half-clad, homeless and purposeless, the poor, helpless blacks overrun the neighboring uplands. On every steamboat piteous appeals for help. Local merchants in all villages along the river have long since closed their doors. They can give no credit, and there is absolute famine in villages and on countless farms men and women suffering pangs of hunger as never before."

This sudden and appalling calamity appeals to the charity of Christian people everywhere. There should be prompt and generous action in every city. The people of Atlanta came nobly to the help of the sufferers by pestilence in Memphis and Shreveport. "The Constitution Fund" alone was a magnificent offering of humanity and brotherly love. The suffering in the submerged territory is far greater, the appeals for help more urgent and touching. We know that the people of Atlanta, seated high above all floods, will not selfishly and complacently reject the appeals that come in every mail from the desolated sections of the low sunny land. No, no. We save down well in the past, and we must help our starving brothers now.

From all parts of the country comes intelligence of aid. The commercial organizations are generally taking the lead, and we hope our Chamber of Commerce will inaugurate measures for the relief of those who were engaged in the cultivation of the chief articles of Southern commerce. But if that, or some other form of organized charity, is not immediately put into operation, *The Constitution* will gladly forward any contributions that may be entrusted to its care. In that case each contributor should name the district that he wishes to help.

The destruction caused by the flood is so great and urgent that we do not hesitate to appeal to every man and woman in the city, and particularly to the ministers of the different churches, in behalf of the homeless sufferers.

The Methodist General Conference.

This important body convenes at Louisville, Kentucky, on the first day of the coming month. It meets once in four years, and is the highest tribunal of the powerful denomination that has established churches in almost every nook and corner of the South. These great ecclesiastical councils are always of deep interest, but none of them considered questions of graver import than will come before the approaching Conference.

The question of reunion, or rather the taking of steps that may lead to it, is to be met at this time. The Northern Church, at the General Conference held in Brooklyn two years ago, appointed a strong delegation, both lay and clerical, to visit the Church, South, at this Conference, and express the brotherly love and good wishes of those who sent them on their mission. This delegation, with the venerable Bishop Jones at its head, is on the road to Louisville. How shall they be received? What reply shall be made to their overtures? On this depends the whole question. If the Conference decides that the two churches, which are one in doctrine and church usages, should be reunited, the obstacles will melt away. They have been at variance, it is true, thirty years, but the tendency of the times is towards the consolidation of workers in the same cause. Much has to be forgiven, we admit; and it is, therefore, impossible to foresee what the action of the conference will be.

It is believed that the question of drunkenness, and the making and selling of intoxicating liquor will be pressed to an expression of some sort. An effort will be made to carry very stringent regulations on this subject. At any rate the Conference will be called on to vote for or against sundry temperance resolutions that the church papers have vigorously demanded of late.

The itinerancy is likely to be mooted. A few favor the plan of letting a pastor remain in one station at the discretion of the presiding Bishop, but the general sentiment of the church seems to be adverse to this. The restoration of the old two-year rule is the more probable of the two.

The missionary work, the election of additional Bishops, the basis of representation in the General Conference, the functions of District and Quarterly Conferences, and many more interesting questions will be apt to come up for consideration.

The spice of the session will probably be found in the appeal of Rev. L. D. Huston from the action of the last Baltimore Conference. That body, it will be remembered, expelled him from the Church, and he appealed to the General Conference as the court of last resort.

Millions of earnest hearts will watch the decisions of the coming meeting. It represents a membership alone of nearly a million. It will have grave questions to dispose of, but all have confidence in the representative men who will go up, this week, to the great council on the banks of the Ohio.

Anti-Cremation.

In *The Constitution* a few days since appeared an interesting letter on this all-engrossing to us. In our mad search after a genuine, simple pure cremationist, we came up with Rev. Dr. Willis, but he didn't believe much on that line, as we speedily ascertained. He told us in substance that cremation is the natural off-spring of heathenism, which teaches that the body is the seat of all corruption and decay, and that it has no resurrection and immortality. But the teaching of the Christian Revelation is that the body, as well as the soul, has been redeemed by blood divine and that in its essential identity is destined to an immortal existence. Hence the exceeding great tenderness and reverence with which a Christian people always treat the lifeless remains of friends and even foes. Barbarism desecrates the dead—Christianity cherishes sacredly the very form and features of the departed. Cremation is, therefore, simply a conflict between *heavenism* and the coristal faith. So we formed the opinion that the Doctor was not a cremationist to any alarming extent.

Presentations.

We see from the Chronicle and Sentinel, that on Thursday evening Hon. Patrick Walsh was presented with a handsome silver pitcher and two goblets, by the Augusta Fire Company, No. 5. The compliment was well deserved by Mr. Walsh, as he was an old and honored member.

Major V. M. Sturm.

From a card in the Mason papers we see that Major Sturm has returned to that city with his wife and asks a suspension of public notice till he can be heard.

We shall give his card to the public on its appearance, and certainly hope that he may be vindicated.

Our Summer Resorts—Stone Mountain.

The season is rapidly approaching when the people of the crowded cities begin to move in search of the purer air of the country and invigorating waters. Some go to the Northern sea-side. Some flee to the mountains, and others to the great springs and beautiful valleys that dot our Heaven-favored Western land. Some go for rest and recreation—some to escape the heat of burning Southern suns shining down upon the dusty streets of the cities with their piles of stone and bricks. Others yet again make summer pilgrimages in search of some Mecca for the restoration of lost health.

Georgia can boast of summer resorts comparing favorably with the most popular in the South. She has magnificent scenery of mountain and valley and falls, with air pure and body invigorating as ever inhaled by invalid, and the waters of her mineral springs are not easily surpassed.

But we assayed to call attention simply to one of Georgia's most attractive resorts—Stone Mountain. With delightful air and fine water, at the foot of the granite pile celebrated the land over, it is one of the most inviting spots to the devotees of hot and dusty cities, whether in search of rest or health.

Surrounded by deep forests, through which run pretty creeks and spring-streams, the mighty mountain of solid granite rises to a great height above the level of the sea, and is over a mile from the foot to the top.

The mountain itself is a great curiosity. It is the favorite resort of picnic parties from this city. The rock is now being extensively used. The company, of which Mr. John Thomson is agent and general superintendent of the business and work at the quarries, owning the mountain (covering an area of 563 acres, have regular customers in the Southern cities and in some of the Western, including Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, where the granite is shipped both in its rough and dressed form. Their business, already large, is rapidly extending.

The stone is admirable for building, paying and monumental work. It is largely used in Atlanta for all these purposes and also for garden and yard steps.

On our first page is an illustration of the Mountain with a picnic party at its base.

With a fair election, the next Arkansas Legislature would stand—Senate, 15 Conservatives to 13 Radicals; the House, 53 Conservatives to 33 Radicals. Clayton's term expires on the 4th of next March, and Governor Baxter recently bowed him and Doxey out of his office when they came from Washington to secure the appointment of election inspectors in Clayton's interest. The next chapter in this story of reconstruction relates to the Brooks rebellion.

The Appropriations Committee, in trying to reduce the expenses of the revenue service, cut down the pay of guagers from \$7 to \$5 a day. As there are nearly eight hundred of them this would save nearly \$300,000 a year. The reduction clause was retained after a hard fight in the House. The correspondents say that it was amusing to hear members tell of the laborious duties of the guagers, and of their extraordinary ability and incorruptible integrity. The clause was carried by the votes of the Republicans who have no guagers, and of the Democrats, who are, of course, without guagers.

Venerable Statesmen are quite the fashion now—a-days. Thiers, the Pope and the Emperor William are the three most powerful men in the Old World. The Holy Father is over eighty, and the other two are not far behind. Not long ago Palmerston died in the fulness of power at an extreme old age, and now Mr. Disraeli, aged seventy, occupies his place at the head of the English government. New York is ruled by a triumvirate of venerable public men—Thurlow Weed, Governor Dix and Mayor Havemeyer. The first is seventy-six, the second, seventy-seven, and the last so old that the date of his birth is uncertain.

Cotton—Volume II, No. 2.

The receipts this week are 33,000 bales; 15,000 less than last year, and 7,000 more than two years since. It is likely the receipts for next week, will be about 27,000 bales, compared with 47,000 last year, and 20,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 6,000 bales, compared with 9,000 last year and 5,000 the year before. The thermometer has averaged 64 degrees at noon. Clear and pleasant one day, not a cloud to be seen, and cloudy and rainy six days. Rain fell for the week 6.50 inches. Next week last year, the thermometer was 65 degrees at noon. Clear and pleasant three days and cloudy and rainy four days. Light frost one night.

WEATHER.

To describe the weather this week, we can only say it is very, very wet. More than three times as much rain has fallen this week as fell during the whole month last year. During the week it has rained constantly 80 hours, general light, but often heavily. The following is the record for the month of April, for three years, and thus far this year:

	1871	1872	1873	1874
Number of days in which rain fell	7	7	4	13
Number of inches of rain	5.30	3.09	1.96	10.50

The indications point to a continuance of this weather for two weeks to come, and if the picnic season begins this year before the middle of May, it is likely to be a failure.

ATLANTA MARKET.

	1874.	1873.
Receipts this week	263	275
previously	51,941	57,466
Shipments this week	283	210
previously	49,875	56,978
Stock	50,163	38,389

Stock on hand..... 1,773 1,551

RECEIPTS.

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Saturday	10,455	4,048	4,203	4,203
Sunday	10,925	10,939	4,423	8,414
Tuesday	12,005	10,462	3,677	10,783
Wednesday	7,314	8,173	2,964	7,819
Thursday	6,001	6,550	1,904	4,068
Friday	11,338	11,148	2,151	10,609
Various	445	1,139	613	686
Total	60,114	57,049	19,660	46,972

The market this week has been generally quiet and steady. Sales of spots 9,278 bales. No change in the price, except that low middlings is now 16½ against 16½ last Friday.

Contracts have been quite active on three days, and dull three days. Sales for the week 125,000 bales. No change in the price.

It seems strange to us—but it is nevertheless true—that our opinions and those of most of the persons engaged in the cotton trade in this city and surrounding country should be almost all the time at variance with each other. For instance, for several weeks it has been believed, by some of our cotton men, that there would be a sudden rise in gold, and a considerable advance in cotton, whilst we could not see any reasons for either. For the last two days, or "since the veto," there has been a general feeling of depression, and a pretty universal idea that prices of cotton must decline, whilst we have thought entirely differently, and believe the price will not go down, but when a change does come it will be upward. We have never risked anything on the prospective action of one man, (as Grant signing the currency bill) and never expect to.

Our individual opinion is, that in six months there will be a general reaction of opinion, and the masses South will be glad of the veto which they now so loudly condemn. We think, as to the rise in gold, the effect of Grant signing the currency bill had been fully discounted, and the price would have been more likely to have fallen than to have risen. We again repeat what we have written before, that there are many good reasons why gold should be up to near 130 some time this summer.

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to find that they have been led astray by their interests or feelings.

NEW ORLEANS.

We have received this week, from one of the largest cotton dealers of this city, his annual circular. He began the season with an estimate of 3,500,000 to 3,600,000 bales for the crop, whilst our was 700,000 bales more. He has risen about 450,000 bales, whilst we have fallen about 150,000, leaving us still 100,000 bales apart. We think ours may be a little too small, whilst he thinks his may be rather too large, but in many respects we find our ideas are much the same as his, and we would suggest to cotton men that it may be an advantage to them to read his opinions. John B. Lafitte is the party to whom we allude.

PLANTING.

It has not been possible to plow a furrow in this region for two weeks. In most of the cotton lands the earth is so soft a horse or mule cannot walk, much less draw a plow. It is beginning to be late, as all the seed should be in the ground by the first day of May. It is now certain that the crop will be a late one, and if we should have a drouth in May or June, which now seems probable (as we have already had, since January 1st, 29 inches of rain, compared with 19 inches for last year, for three years before,) the out-turn of this crop may not be over 3,500,000, or 3,750,000 as an outside estimate.

THOMAS COUNTY, GA., April 21, 1874.

I wrote you sometime since that cotton was planted two weeks earlier than last year, but as only about ten per cent of guano is used, this would make a difference of two weeks, and therefore make the crop only about as early as last year. The recent very heavy and cold rains have injured the cotton plant seriously. It is dying out so fast that many plantations will have to be plowed up and planted over again entirely. I planted forty acres three weeks ago, and had, at one time, a good stand, but now will have to plow up and plant over thirty-five acres of it, and my farm, as you know, is high, sandy land. Cotton seed will be very scarce. Some farmers have plowed up their cotton and planted corn. The prospect for an average crop is exceedingly poor.

The cost of cotton, which was an unusually large and fine one, is entirely ruined with rust. There will hardly be as many bales gathered as the seed which was planted. A small farmer told me his out crop bid fair to be worth three hundred dollars, and is now not worth ten dollars. In consequence of this failure crop will be very scarce, and many of our farmers will plow up their poor stands of cotton and plant corn. The average in cotton will be about 13 per cent less, and fertilizers about 75 per cent less. Scarcely a bale of old cotton in this region. All sold since the last rise in the price.

As we are near the end of the month we may have some higher prices next week; but, unless the bears get scared on account of the damage to the growing crops from excessive rain and overflows, there may not be much danger in prices for several weeks. But we feel assured that if a change does come it will be for the better.

The 26th falling on the Sabbath, Monday has been very properly chosen for the decoration. The city's thousands will attend. The programme is on the local page.

The Pigeon Post.

We are unable to apply back numbers of this splendid translation of a thrilling German story. But its popularity has induced us to beg another from the pen of the gifted translator.

A Good Move.

The citizens of Snapping Shoals and the surrounding country are to meet at Snapping Shoals on the second Saturday in May (9th) to consult together for devising the ways and means for a Seminary.

This is a sensible movement. Our Snapping Shoals friends could do nothing better.

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State Your Post-office.

We frequently receive letters like the following:

"STAPLENS, Ga., April 23, 1874.
W. A. Hemphill & Co.: Sir—You will oblige me very much if you will change my paper, *The Weekly Constitution*, to Stephens Post-office, Oglethorpe county, Ga. Very respectfully, yours, etc.
Geo. H. Day.
Stephens Post-office, Georgia."

Mr. Day does not state where the paper is to be changed from, and it is out of the question for us to look over five or six thousand names to find it. Please state post-office.

The North and South Railroad.
Governor Smith has taken possession of this road and appointed Dr. Fiewel as its officer. The trains still run regularly to and from Columbus.

For Fatty's sake, some Mother, Nurse, Not Drowned, are necessary.
In another editorial we set forth the frightful desolation and suffering existing in Louisiana. But the telegrams keep piling up the awful news, till we are constrained to appeal once more to our people for an outpouring of their charities.

We know of old that our appeal is not vain to the noble-hearted subscribers of *The Constitution*.

A ORNAMENTAL ELEGY.

Do marble not even bones.
"Where is thy grave, my love, I want to weep."
[Purcell.]

The flowers that, through which my love has flown,
The flowers that with all perfume are
The flowers that in the field are seen,
Are all that's left of love's fond dream.

How often I have wandered near this hallowed spot,
And thinking of the days that are no more,
My yearning eyes shall seek you chimney-top,
Through which sweet love's volubility did pour.

By the carbon, loved and loved, water fire,
By the carbon, loved and loved, water fire,
By the carbon, loved and loved, water fire,
By the carbon, loved and loved, water fire,

To powers that hold above the silent dead,
Your evanescence, with and with,
That the flowers that in the field are seen,
That the flowers that in the field are seen,

To you, my love, my love, my love,
To you, my love, my love, my love,
To you, my love, my love, my love,
To you, my love, my love, my love,

And you, my love, my love, my love,
And you, my love, my love, my love,
And you, my love, my love, my love,
And you, my love, my love, my love,

[New York Graphic.]

FARM AND GRANGE.

The National Grange has recently completed arrangements in New York City by which Grangers through out the entire country can order and receive all kinds of goods at exceedingly reduced rates.

A Patron says that where the Welsh parson in "Merry Wives of Windsor" exclaims: "But stay, I smell a man of middle earth," the true saying is evidently:

"But stay, I smell a middle man of earth."

Heifers from this new reading that William Shakespeare was familiar with the Grange movement and could scent middle men afar off.

We are indebted to Captain Fred. P. Turner (who returned from the War of 1861) for a stock of cotton of last year's growth. On splitting the top, we found embedded in the soft pulp quantities of young cotton worms, of about the size of maggots, alive and in motion. Captain T. informs us that he examined a large number of cotton stalks still standing in fields, and found the tops, without exception, filled with those infant ravaging vermin. The consequences will be that when these cotton stalks are simply ploughed up and partially covered, as is usually the case, the hosts of worms will, in due time, from their early abode, and begin their depredations. Farmers had better destroy them by burning the old stalks. Tuscaloosa Blade.

Indiana Granger: "About the 20th of February Mr. Thomas Hale, of Monroe Township, Marion county, had his house and his entire stock of provisions for the year, burned, together with his farming implements. The fire had not died out before the Grangers of the vicinity had commenced to rebuild. They had soon cut and hewn logs enough to build a two story house, 18x23. The roof is being finished now. Let those who have heretofore sneered at the Grangers take a lesson in practical charity from this. It has been charged by some of the enemies of the order that selfishness was the motive that actuated them in organizing. In no class is there a greater amount of the milk of human kindness than in the agricultural.

The Jackson, (Tenn.) Whig and Tribune man has discovered that, "between the granges and elections a strange new fashion is about to arise. It is a fashion rather peculiar to candidates, and is of course of pure agricultural origin. It consists of rye, oat and wheat straw hats trimmed with cotton blossoms, ribbons of homespun, with shuck collars ruffled with potato vines and bound with corn tassels; coats manufactured from corn and cotton stalks, cut long with capacious pockets, and fringed around the tail and collar with corn silks and clover blossoms; pants made of pea vines, fastened with cymbal buttons and held up by onion-top suspenders. These suits are so contrived that as the wearer moves along bay seed fall in gentle showers along his path. None but agricultural candidates will effect this fashion, and the Grangers will please govern themselves accordingly.

WHAT THE FARMER MUST KNOW.
The farmer, like the business man, must know what he is doing; he must have some pretty decided ideas of what he is going to accomplish; in fact, he must calculate in before hand.

He must know his soil—that is of each lot; not only the top, but the subsoil.

He must also know what grain and grass are adapted to each.

He must know when is the best time to work them, whether they need summer fallowing.

He must know the condition in which the ground must be when plowed, so that it be not too wet nor too dry.

He must know that some grains require earlier sowing than others, and what these grains are.

He must know how to put them in.

He must know that it will pay to have machinery to help him, as well as muscle.

GRANGE FINANCES.
There has been considerable curiosity, not to say anxiety, among the Patrons of Husbandry, concerning the accounts of the National Grange for the year ending December 31, 1873. The Globe will do what the organs of the Grange have not yet done—lay before the Patrons and public at large a condensed statement of the accounts, reserving till a future occasion an analysis thereof. The receipts for the year were \$32,161 28, of which all but some \$3,000 came from dispensations, over \$3,500 of which were issued. The balance was made up from interest (only seven hundred and thirty dollars), quarterly dues (paid only by Wisconsin, two quarters, and Iowa and Illinois, one-quarter each), and sales of manuals. The expenses were in all \$7,333 23, of which \$32,303 80 were for printing and regalia, \$11,400 for salaries, \$13,240 61 for clerk hire, express charges, freight, etc. Of the balance of \$32,817 75 in the treasury, \$39,611 50 are invested in the government sixes, and \$13,152 70 are in the Washington Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Kelley, the Secretary, received \$3,500 salary and \$3,331 74 arrears, besides some other small perquisites, which altogether make up nearly as much as he could have earned by a year's hard work on the farm.—St. Louis Globe.

LEACHED ASHES.
After the farmer's family have made soap (as is a common practice in a timbered country), there remains a hopper full of leached ashes, which have a higher value as manure, than is generally believed. A writer in the Country Gentleman, tells his readers, that he has used an average of 2,000 bushels yearly, for the past seven years, at a cost of 25 cents per bushel at the railroad station, about two miles distant. This he says may seem a high price to many of your readers. Yet we have found their use profitable. Our land is what would be termed hard-wood soil—the higher portion gravelly, the lower a heavy loam, inclined to be coarse andumpy. We have made and saved all the yard manure we could, and have taken great pains to increase our supply. We plow and dress liberally with this. After harrowing, apply 100 bushels of ashes to the acre, working them well into the soil with the harrow. Then sow to grass. Where the land is too high to

sow grass seed alone, we sow in spring with oats, and cut them in the milk for foeder, which, when well cured, makes excellent feed, and leaves a good stand of grass. We get from one and one-half to two tons of hay to the acre, for seven or eight years. The first two or three or four years, two crops are cut in a season. There is a great good sense in the above named practice. In New England farmers pay fifty cents a bushel for hard ashes that have not been dripped.

"Hilly Hoppers, or I scream."

St. Louis Dispatch, April 20.
The pranks of a lady—at least in appearance—along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad recently have caused the depletion of the pocket books of several hotel proprietors at different towns, and among them Warrensburg, and while the money was parted with, there is still at least peace in the landlords' households. It will suffice to narrate how this female "did her little job" at Warrensburg, as related to a Dispatch reporter:

She visited the town in the capacity of a book agent, to impress upon the incredulous advantage to be gained by a subscription to the "most interesting and instructive work ever published." Arriving in town at noon, she immediately went to a hotel, which she showed to a room and made her toilette. The next step was to ring a bell which ushered a boy in her presence, to whom she communicated the fact that she desired to see the landlord. The message was delivered to the landlord, and in the course of a few minutes he met her face to face in her room. As he entered the room she quickly locked the door, and placing the key in her pocket, said:

"Now, Mr., I wish to have a few moments' chat with you."

"Well, ma'am," replied the landlord, "what you have to say, say it quickly, for I am in a hurry."

In a very self-composed manner the book agent drew herself up, and said she: "Now, Mr., you are a married man, are you not?"

"Yes, ma'am," meekly replied the landlord.

"You have children, two of whom are nearly of age, have you not?"

"Yes, ma'am," again replied the husband.

"Well, then," said the book agent, "if you have any respect for yourself or family, pay me fifty dollars or I will scream."

The landlord at Warrensburg thinks it rather expensive to pay fifty dollars to keep a woman from screaming, but there are only a few who know of it, and being a rather dignified gentleman, and one whose private character is spotless, he is not joked about it.

WHY

YOU SHOULD BUY

AT THE

OK

CLOTHING STORE.

BECAUSE

there you get Clothing made from the best materials, carefully selected.

BECAUSE

it is cut by experienced workmen in the most fashionable style and shape, and after the most approved rules.

BECAUSE

it is made up in a manner which insures its wearing well, and its freedom from bursting seams and flying buttons.

BECAUSE

it has extra facilities for placing goods cheap in this market that can do and sell at a profit so low that nobody can compete with it. This makes its clothing extraordinary cheap, of which you get the benefit.

BECAUSE

it deals fairly with all its patrons. The smallest child can buy with the same safety as the most competent judge.

BECAUSE

as a proof that it will act up to list is annexed:

	Others sell for.	Our Price.
Suits.....	\$18 00	\$13 50
Coats.....	20 00	15 00
Suits.....	10 00	7 50
Pants.....	5 00	3 50
Vests.....	3 50	2 50
Youth's Suits.....	4 50	3 25
Youth's Suits.....	15 00	10 00
Youth's Suits.....	25 00	18 00
Boys' Suits.....	10 00	7 00
Boys' Suits.....	14 00	10 00

OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW

RATES. INSPECTION AND TRIAL

SOLICITED.

OK CLOTHING STORE.

32 Whitehall Street,

BETWEEN ALABAMA AND HUNTER.

Isaac H. Haas.

HAMMETT & HARRIS,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS for Wood, Taber

Mills, Farmers, Cotton Gins and Saws, etc., can be found at

Atlanta, Georgia.

Or our office in COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

Send for circular and price list.

mar14-dawit

McBRIDE & CO.,

Corner Fryer and Line Streets,

Offer the largest and

cheapest stock China,

Glassware, Silver-

plated ware, Fine

Table Cutlery,

Chandeliers, Toilet

Sets, Wares and gen-

eral Housekeepers ar-

ticles ever brought to

the State.

Go to their Store

and you will be con-

vinced.

feb3-sun&wedit

Rooms to Rent.

SEVERAL NICE ROOMS, suitable for offices or

sleeping rooms, to rent cheap, one minute's walk

from Post Office, Granite Block, on Broad street, near

the bridge.

Apply at law office of S. A. Darnell, No. 10 Hillier

Building, Alabama street.

feb18-sun&wedit

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

THE LAW OF December 24, 1873, requires every

person engaged in any business, occupation, or

profession must keep a return of his taxable income

for each year, and file the same with the collector

of the Internal Revenue, on or before the first day

of January following the year for which the return

is made. The penalty for failure to file the return

is a fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment

for not more than six months, or both, at the

discretion of the court. The collector of the Internal

Revenue is authorized to examine the books and

records of every person engaged in any business,

occupation, or profession, and to require the

production of the same, and to examine the same

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STOP, REAR, REFLECT AND AVOID,

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

"DR. J. E. COLLINS"

PAINLESS

OPHIUM

ANTIDOTE.

In a perfect and painless cure for

THE HABITUAL USE OF OPIUM,

whether in its forms, whether as

MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, or other forms.

It positively produces a permanent cure

It is strange to say, that as a rule it is the bright-

est intellects, the best members of society, who

fall victims to this habit, and who, in their

delirious state, are often the cause of much

trouble to their families, and who, in their

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charges are moderate, and consultation free.
Dispensary and consultation room No. 90 De-
catur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8
M. feb19-d&wly

INSTITUTION.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, April 26, 1874.

SUGAR ORANGE PAPER MILLS.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimens of our "news."

The Seven Wonders of Atlanta.

1. The Great South Tower.
2. The Great South Tower.
3. The Great South Tower.
4. The Great South Tower.
5. The Great South Tower.
6. The Great South Tower.
7. The Great South Tower.

PEASE'S PALACE.

Alabamian War of Atlanta Georgia. HAVE PLANNED THE PEOPLE SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinners to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters: Select, per quart, 50 cents; Medium, per quart, 40 cents; Ordinary, per quart, 30 cents.

Address: O. L. PEASE, Atlanta, Ga.

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For rent—A fine new Kube piano—Henry R. Powers.

Two thousand pounds of good yellow bass wanted—See advertisement.

A half interest in a flourishing business for sale—Address X. Y. Constitution office.

Gift enterprise—\$500.00 in valuable gifts to be distributed—L. D. Sine, Cincinnati.

Go to Pease's restaurant.

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K. P.—Meeting called for one o'clock on Monday. H. C. Pope C. C.

Catholic Fair—Grand sale of valuable and beautiful articles Monday and Tuesday evenings. See notice.

Cooking and heating stoves, grates, etc.—Large stock at L. B. Langford's.

Spring dresses, white goods, etc.—Large stock of—A. S. Tully.

Silks, Dress goods—New stock and constant additions thereto. Chamberlain, Boynton & Co.

Hardware—Wholesale stock of Hardware, cutlery iron nails, etc. McNaul & Scruggs.

Atlanta Water Works—See notice of Water Commissioners.

Grand sale of dry goods, shoes, dress goods, etc. commencing Monday morning—Cohen & Selig.

Closing out sale of dry goods—Cohen & Selig.

Guano still moving off—See notice of Mark W. Johnson.

Refrigerators and ice cream freezers—At L. B. Langford's.

Obsequies—Not to be had without a Howe Sewing Machine.

Lace, lace, lace and prints on consignment—Chamberlain, Boynton & Co.

Silks, Grenadines, etc.—Louis deSaules & Co.

For sale cheap—Two, three and four mule wagons.

Sizing millinery—Large and superior stock of—W. G. Knox.

Third shipment of lace, sequins, points, etc., at prices that defy competition—Low Douglas & Dallas.

Spring styles, new and reliable—Best material and lowest prices—M. & J. Hirsch.

Fine suits made to order—M. & J. Hirsch.

See notices in local column.

Be sure to read the columns of new advertisements.

WANTED—Two or three good Milliners at once. Address B. Atlanta, Ga.

COURT MATTERS.

Supreme Court.

ORDER OF CIRCUIT AND CLERK IN THE SUPREME COURT.

12. Tolpeltown, 19. 18. Augusta, 20. 13. B. B. 14. 15. Middle, 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

No. 5—Arg. men concluded.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Hill the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday next.

Fulton Superior Court.

Court met pursuant to adjournment at its usual hour yesterday morning. Hon. John L. H. Blair, Judge presiding.

Lewis Sealed and V. A. Gaskill vs. Foster Block, et al. Judgment rendered as to sale of property.

P. & G. T. Dodd vs. G. C. Pitt. Order taken to perfect service. T. P. Westmoreland, for plaintiff.

S. B. Spencer vs. M. D. L. McGee. Attachment. Dismissed by defendant for want of prosecution.

D. F. Hammond and James Barker, for defendant.

Schwarz vs. Mann. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Baker vs. Smith. Same disposition.

Pedder vs. Lowry, President. Same order.

Citizens Bank of Georgia vs. William A. Kennedy, trustee for J. L. Kennedy. Appeal dismissed and judgment affirmed. W. R. Brown, for plaintiff.

Morseman & Co. vs. Russell. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Frost vs. B. H. H. Same order.

Court then adjourned until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

The gentlemen who have been summoned to serve as the Grand and Petit Jurors for this week are as follows:

GRAND JURORS.

F. M. Davis, James S. Boyd.

L. W. Burz, James G. Holdbrook.

W. B. Hayes, J. W. Adams.

James H. Porter, John Stephens.

B. F. Webb, Louis R. Lanier.

C. J. May, H. C. Smith.

F. M. Allen, G. T. Dodd.

W. D. Cook, John A. Richardson.

Thomas S. Brady, John A. Richardson.

J. E. Banks, Robert Campbell.

PETIT JURORS.

A. B. Mathews, W. F. M. Allen.

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OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD.

THE PROGRAMME.

FOR—

MEMORIAL DAY.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1874.

The procession will be formed in front of the Capitol, on Marietta street, and will move promptly at three o'clock, P. M., and in the following order:

1. The Band.
2. The Georgia Cadets.
3. The Governor's Guards.
4. The Grand Marshal.
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DAILY CONSTITUTION.

COURT MATTERS.

OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD.

THE PROGRAMME.

THE MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, April 26, 1874.

SUGAR CURE, PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimens of our "news."

The Seven Wonders of Atlanta.

1. The free mail delivery.
2. The Mineral Spring.
3. The New Iron Bridge.
4. The Magnificent Fire Department.
5. The beauty of the city.
6. The greatest of all—how Ladies' underwear can be made so cheap at No. 45 Marietta street, opposite the Post Office.PEASE'S PALACE
DINING ROOM,
Alabama street, Atlanta, Georgia.
HAYES PLEASED THE PEOPLE
SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

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Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinners to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:
Select, per quart 85 cents
Medium, per quart 50 cents
Ordinary, per quart 40 centsO. L. PEASE,
Atlanta, Ga.

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Two thousand pounds of good yellow beewax wanted—See advertisement.

A half interest in a flourishing business for sale—Address X. Y., Constitution office.

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Go to Pease's restaurant.

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One hundred sacks of fine stock meat to be sold at auction—Mayson & Norman.

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Olive Branch Lodge K. P.—Meeting of members at 2 P. M. Monday. H. H. Dickson, K. of R. and S.

K. P.—Meeting called for one o'clock on Monday. H. C. Pope, C. C.

Catholic Fair—Grand sale of valuable and beautiful articles—Monday and Tuesday evenings. See notice.

Cooking and heating stoves, grates, etc.—Large stock at L. B. Langford's.

Spring dresses, white goods, etc.—Large stock at—A. S. Tally.

Silks, Dress goods—New stock and constant additions thereto. Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Hardware—Wholesale stock of Hardware, cutlery, iron nails, etc. McNaught & Scrutiny.

Atlanta Water Works—See notice of Water Commissioners.

Grand sale of dry goods, shoes, dress goods, etc., commencing Monday morning—Cohen & Selig.

Closing out sale of dry goods—Cohen & Selig.

Guano still moving off—See notice of Mark W. Johnson.

Refrigerators and ice cream freezers—At L. B. Langford's.

Obsequious—Not to be had without a Howe Sewing Machine.

Llama, lace sequins and prints on consignment—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Silks, grenadines, etc.—Louis de Saules & Co.

For sale cheap—Two, three and four mule wagons.

Fishing millinery—Large and superior stock of—W. O. Kutz.

Third shipment of lace sequins, points, etc., at prices that defy competition—Low Douglas & Dallas.

Spring styles, new and reliable—Best material and lowest prices—M. & J. Hirsch.

Fine suits made to order—M. & J. Hirsch.

See notices in local column.

Be sure to read the columns of new advertisements.

WANTED—Two or three good Milliners at once.

Address B. Atlanta, Ga.

Wanted B. Powers has a fine Knabe Piano to rent.

Bonham at DeWitt's Opera House Monday night.

Diner and see the latest novelties in dress goods at Louis de Saules & Co.

Thompson can supply families at their residences with ice cream in any quantity.

The store recently occupied by F. H. Le Due is for rent.

Dyckhoff cured at Bonham's entertainment, at DeWitt's Opera House Monday night.

Mark W. Johnson is still selling guano. His trade is as fertile as a hen.

Thompson is prepared to freeze ice cream for picnics and festivals, on reasonable terms.

We call the attention of our lady readers to the card of W. L. Kutz. Call and see his fine stock of Spring Millinery goods.

The members of Olive Branch Lodge Knights of Pythias meet at their hall at 2 P. M. sharp, tomorrow.

Rev. Lovick Fisk, D. D.—This eminent Divine preached last night and is the guest of Gov. James M. Smith.

ODD FELLOWS ANNIVERSARY—The Odd Fellows of Atlanta celebrate their Fifty-fifth Anniversary to-day. They meet at the hall of the house of Representatives at 8 o'clock P. M. The address will be delivered by Alderman John B. Goodwin. The public are invited to attend.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ATTENTION—Mr. W. B. Sprague, Jr., who represents the largest regalia house in the country, is at the National Hotel, with full lines of Pythian uniforms. He will remain until Monday evening.

REFRIGERATORS and Ice Cream Freezers can be had of W. L. Langford's, No. 20 Marietta street.

BENJAMIN WANTED—Bernard Zachary, of Opelika wants to get 2,000 beewax but will take 5,000 pounds if it is brought to him, and all the bees he can get.

GUANO FILL MOVING OFF AT MARK W. JOHNSON'S—The business of the season necessitates its use by those far-seeing farmers who had at its time, determined to die with it this season. Mr. Johnson's terms are very liberal.

april 26—dwa

SUPREME COURT.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS AND CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

12. Talpoco..... 13. Augusta..... 20
13. Lenoir..... 14. Middle..... 9
14. Oconee..... 15. Oconee..... 23
15. Oconee..... 16. Oconee..... 23
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REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, April 25, 1874.

TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.

No. 5—Arg. men concluded.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Hill the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday next.

Fulton Superior Court.

Court met pursuant to adjournment at its usual hour yesterday morning. John L. H. Phillips, Judge, presiding.

Lewis Gooden and Y. A. Gaskill vs. Foster Blocket, et al. Injunction refused as to sale of property.

P. & G. T. Dodd vs. G. O. Fife. Order taken to perfect service. T. F. Westmoreland, for plaintiff.

D. B. Spencer vs. M. D. L. McCook, et al. Attachment dismissed by defendant for want of process.

Lewis Gooden and Y. A. Gaskill vs. Foster Blocket, et al. Injunction refused as to sale of property.

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THE PROGRAMME.

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MEMORIAL DAY

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1874.

The procession will be formed in front of the Capitol, on Marietta street, and will move promptly at three o'clock P. M., and in the following order:

1. The Band.
2. The Atlanta Cadets.
3. The Governor's Guards.
4. The Orator—Colonel Thomas Hardeman, and the Minister escorted by Colonel Allen.5. Ladies' Memorial Association, escorted by the Knights Templar.
6. Governor James M. Smith, with Hon. S. B. Spencer.7. The Governor's Staff and State officers.
8. Judges and J. M. of the Supreme Court.
9. Judges and J. M. of the County Court.10. Judges and J. M. of the County Court.
11. Judges and J. M. of the County Court.
12. City Council and Police of Atlanta.13. The Band.
14. The Press.
[The Knights of Pythias, mounted, will escort Governor Smith, the Judges, City Council and Press.]15. Masonic Order, Grand Lodge.
16. The Scholars of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy.
17. Public Schools.18. The Soldiers of the Immortal Conception, Holy A. G. Holy Innocence.
19. The Soldiers of the Immortal Conception, Holy A. G. Holy Innocence.
20. The Soldiers of the Immortal Conception, Holy A. G. Holy Innocence.21. The Soldiers of the Immortal Conception, Holy A. G. Holy Innocence.
22. The Soldiers of the Immortal Conception, Holy A. G. Holy Innocence.
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